

Armed Forces and civilian contractors constructed the Runit Dome, an unlined nuclear waste containment structure that stores approximately 110,000 cubic yards of radioactively contaminated soil and debris. Thousands of servicemembers were exposed to radiation and nuclear waste as they worked to clean up Enewetak Atoll.

To this day, those servicemembers remain ineligible for health benefits through the Department of Veterans Affairs that other “radiation-exposed veterans” receive. I am thankful to Senators SMITH and TILLIS for their leadership on this issue, as they seek to secure health benefits for these servicemembers through the Mark Takai Atomic Veterans Healthcare Parity Act.

The Republic of the Marshall Islands is one of the United States’ strongest allies and one of its most important partners in the Indo-Pacific region. Since entering into a Compact of Free Association with the United States in the 1980s, thousands of Marshallese have migrated to the United States to live and work. The Marshallese have made invaluable contributions to my home State of Hawaii and have enriched communities throughout the country. The compact also protects U.S. national security interests by providing the U.S. military with exclusive access to the territorial waters of the Marshall Islands and serves as host to the Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site on Kwajalein Atoll.

While our relationship with the Republic of the Marshall Islands remains strong, they are in jeopardy. U.S. economic assistance under the Compact of Free Association to the Marshall Islands is set to end in 2023 while near-peer competitors threaten to undermine our alliances. Additionally, climate change poses an existential threat to the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

But in order to continue on with our relationship with the Marshall Islands, we need to reckon with our past. The United States has never apologized for its nuclear testing program in the Marshall Islands. The harm caused by the United States’ nuclear legacy in the Marshall Islands cannot be taken back or undone. But as the Republic of the Marshall Islands memorializes today, March 1, as Nuclear Victims Remembrance Day, we can show our contrition and endeavor to build a stronger relationship based on correcting the wrongs of the past and strengthening the special ties that bind our two nations.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 30—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD TAKE IMMEDIATE PROCEDURAL ACTIONS NECESSARY TO AMEND ARTICLE 23 OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO REMOVE THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AS A PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

#### S. CON. RES. 30

Whereas the United Nations Security Council is tasked with upholding international peace and security among the countries of the world;

Whereas the primary responsibility of the United Nations Security Council is to determine the existence of a threat to international peace or act of aggression and to recommend what necessary action should be taken;

Whereas Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations states that “The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security”;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council currently has five permanent members: the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, the People’s Republic of China, and the Russian Federation;

Whereas the acts of aggression and malign influence by the Russian Federation and its proxies in Ukraine are a threat to the territorial integrity and democratic sovereignty of Ukraine and run counter to both the letter and spirit of the Security Council’s responsibility to maintain peace and security;

Whereas the build-up of nearly 200,000 Russian Federation military troops, artillery, tanks, armor, and other military equipment on Ukraine’s border since March 2021 has significantly threatened the safety, security, stability, and sovereignty of Ukraine and has destabilized the security of the continent of Europe;

Whereas, on February 21, 2022, the Russian Federation deployed additional military forces into two Russian-declared separatist regions of eastern Ukraine, which are under Ukrainian government control;

Whereas, on February 22, 2022, Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin recognized the independence of the two Russian-backed separatist republics in eastern Ukraine, the Donetsk and Luhansk People’s Republics, and secured parliamentary authorization to deploy additional Russian forces abroad, setting conditions for a further offensive against Ukraine;

Whereas, on February 24, 2022, Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin launched a well-coordinated disinformation campaign, announcing the start of a “special military operation” aimed at the “demilitarization and denazification of Ukraine” in order “to protect the people who have been

abused by ‘the genocide’ of the Kyiv regime for 8 years”;

Whereas, on February 24, 2022, the Russian Federation launched multiple unprovoked missile strikes in Kyiv, Ukraine, as well as in numerous key eastern Ukrainian cities, including Kharkiv, Odessa, Mariupol, Dnipro, and Kramatorsk, jeopardizing the safety of civilians and with the intent to strike Ukrainian military infrastructure, including airfields, military depots, air defenses, and command and control sites; and

Whereas the increased aggression of the Russian Federation against the sovereignty of Ukraine has destabilized the security of the continent of Europe and could cause massive casualties, energy shortages, and financial instability across the globe: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) condemns the Russian Federation’s invasion of Ukraine’s sovereign territory and its ongoing support of proxy militias in the region, which together pose a direct threat to international peace and security and run contrary to its responsibilities and obligations as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council;

(2) urges the President to direct the United States representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to take all necessary steps to remove the Russian Federation as a Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council; and

(3) urges other member states to support such efforts to hold the Russian Federation accountable at the United Nations by supporting such efforts.

### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 31—REQUIRING ALL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO PUBLISH A PUBLIC SCHEDULE

Mr. KELLY (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

#### S. CON. RES. 31

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the “Transparency in Congress Resolution of 2022”.

#### SEC. 2. PUBLICATION OF PUBLIC SCHEDULE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “disclosure” has the meaning given that term in section 2302(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code;

(2) the term “Member of Congress” has the meaning given that term in section 2106 of title 5, United States Code, except that such term does not include the Vice President; and

(3) the term “public schedule” means the public schedule of a Member of Congress required to be published under subsection (b)(1).

(b) REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the last day of each month, each Member of Congress shall publish a public schedule of the Member of Congress for the preceding month that includes the following:

(A) A daily calendar of—

(i) each hearing, meeting, or event attended by the Member of Congress during the month, either in person or by teleconference or other electronic means, at which the Member of Congress appears in his or her official capacity; and